

Recommendations of DDGF (Central), IRO, MoEFCC, Bhubaneswar:

The site inspection of this area was carried out by DIGF (Central, IRO, MoEFCC, Bhubaneswar on 23rd February, 2021. This is a case of diversion of 113.075 ha of forest land in Bonai area of Sundargarh district. As reported by the DIGF (Central), the area is not important from wildlife point of view. The forest area forms eco Class-I with a canopy density of 0.5. The forest in this area is dominated by Sal.

The GCA area is around 4430 ha. The proposed CA land is identified in Rourkela Forest Division. Additional CA land has been proposed by DFO, Rourkela to accommodate the extra seedlings to be planted. CAT plan, duly approved by the PCCF (Nodal), is submitted along with the proposal.

In Para 20, the DIGF (Central) has suggested underground pipelines in the areas of elephant movement. The area does not form any known elephant corridor. This suggestion of DIGF (Central) need not be accepted.

After the perusal of the case and the suggestions of DIGF (Central), I recommend this case for diversion.



22.3.2021
(Subrat Mohapatra, IFS)

Dy. Director General of Forests (Central)

SITE INSPECTION REPORT IN RESPECT OF DIVERSION OF 113.075 HA OF FOREST LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF KARAPANI IRRIGATION PROJECT WITH CONSTRUCTION OF DAM AT VILLAGE BARGHAT & DHANIJAM IN LAHUNIPADA TAHSIL UNDER BONAI FOREST DIVISION IN SUNDARGARH DISTRICT.

The site inspection of the above project was carried out by the undersigned on 23rd & 24th February, 2021 along with Shri N. Sanath Kumar, DFO, Bonai Forest division, Shri S.K. Swain, DFO, Rourkela Forest Division, officials from Forest department and representatives of the User agency.

1. Legal status of the forest land proposed for diversion:

Reserve Forest	- 7.960 ha
PRF	- 8.474 ha
Revenue Forest	- 94.160 ha
DLC	- 2.481 ha
Total	-113.075 ha

2. Item-wise break-up of the forest land proposed for diversion:

Sl. No	Component	Forest land (in ha.)
1.	Ponding & Head works	91.355 ha
2.	Main Canal	21.72 ha
Total :		113.075 ha

3. Whether proposal involves any construction of buildings (including residential) or not. If yes, details thereof:

No

4. Total cost of the project at present rate:

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 145.15 Crore.

5. Wildlife:

Whether forest area proposed for diversion is important from wildlife point of view or not:

As reported, the applied area does not form a part of any National Park/ Wildlife Sanctuary/ Biosphere Reserve/ Tiger Reserve/ Elephant Corridor. However, wildlife like Monkey, Mongoose, Rabbit, Fox, different kinds of Snake & Birds are noticed in the proposed diversion area.

6. Vegetation:

As reported, the applied forest area comes under Eco-value-Class-I with canopy density of 0.5. The forest comprises predominantly by Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Char (*Buchanania*

lanzan), Dhaura (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), Mahua (*Madhuca indica*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Harida (*Terminalia chebula*), Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Kendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Kusum (*Schleichera oleosa*), Kuruma (*Adina cordifolia*), Bahada (*Terminalia bellirica*), etc.

(a) Total number of trees to be felled:

The DFO, Bonai Forest Division in his Site Inspection Report has reported that as per sample tree enumeration in 11 no. of sample plots of 1 ha each within 113.075 ha of proposed forest area for diversion, 2081 no. of trees have been enumerated and by extrapolation of the number of trees enumerated (i.e. @ 189 trees/ha) to total proposed area of 113.075 ha, the number of trees standing on forest land comes to 21,371. Further, sample enumeration in 15 nos. of sample plots of 1 ha each has been done in non-forest land and 1693 no. of trees standing on those plots have been enumerated, thus per ha 113 trees found to stand on non-forest land, which on extrapolation results in 41455 no. of trees standing on the proposed non-forest land of 366.859 ha involved in the project. Thus as reported in the site inspection report of DFO, Bonai Forest Division, 62,826 no. of trees i.e. 21371 nos. from Forest land & 41455 nos. from non-forest land will be required to be felled for the project.

Effect of removal of trees on the general eco-system in the area:

The effect of removal of trees will have impact on the eco-system, especially in soil and moisture conservation.

(b) Important species:

Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Char (*Buchanania lanzan*), Dhaura (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), Mahul (*Madhuca indica*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Harida (*Terminalia chebula*), Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Kendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Kusum (*Schleichera oleosa*), Kurum (*Adina cordifolia*), Bahada (*Terminalia bellirica*), etc.

Number of trees of girth below 60 cm:

The DFO has reported that as per sample enumeration, 7916 Nos. in forest area and 12986 in non-forest area.

Number of trees of girth above 60 cm:

The DFO has reported that as per sample enumeration, 13455 Nos. in forest area and 28469 in non-forest area.

7. Background note on the proposal:

As reported, the project envisages construction of a Dam near the village Barghat & Dhanijam in Lahunipada Tahsil of Sundargarh District across Karapani Nallah, a tributary of River Brahmani. The catchment area of the proposed project at site is 121 KM². The project has planned to irrigate 3325 ha of Cultivable Command Area (CCA) during Kharif season & 2100 ha during Rabi season with annual intensity of irrigation of 155%.

At present there is no other sources of irrigation in this chronically drought hit area, inhabited mostly by backward, weaker and tribal groups of population. The project on completion would improve the economic condition of the people mainly of Lahunipada Tahsil & partly of Bonai Tahasil. As reported by the User Agency, the ayacut area of the project does not have subsurface mineral deposit. Due to lack of industrial development of the area, the main livelihood of local community is monsoon dependant cultivation and paddy being the main crop. Erratic monsoon does not allow the traditional agricultural practices to flourish. The livelihood of 75% of the marginal farmers of the locality, mostly belonging to ST & SC communities has been left to vagaries of nature. Irrigation can bring change to the prevailing rain dependant agricultural practices adopted by the locals and play an important role in change in their economic status.

The project is located in Lahunipada Block of Sundargarh District. The project site has been delineated on the Survey of India Topo sheet No. F45N1 & F45N2 at Latitude N 21°44'15" & Longitude E 85°02'42".

The proposed site is approachable by road from NH-23 at a distance of about 40 Kms. It is 85 Kms away from Rourkela, the

nearest Railway Station & 35 Kms away from Lahunipada Block Headquarters in the district of Sundargarh.

Karapani Nallah, originates from the Kumrital Hill of Sundargarh district at an elevation of 1000 mtr. It travels southward to a distance of 4.00 Km and runs about 6.00 kms taking south-west turn and runs over another 10 kms west ward to meet the proposed site of dam and there after runs about 8.5 kms to merge with River Brahmani on its left bank.

The climate is typically characterized with hot summer and cold winter. Rainfall occurs mainly during monsoon stretching between mid of June to October. The distribution of rainfall is erratic and not uniform in pattern. The principal crop is paddy, which is affected due to irregular and uneven rainfall pattern in the ayacut area.

The climate is characterized by mainly two distinct seasons namely summer from March to mid of June & winter from November to February. The average temperature range in summer is about 40° C to 48° C and in winter ranges from 6° C to 20° C.

Rainfall to the basin is mainly due to South-West monsoon, which occurs during the period from June to October. About 85% of the total annual rainfall occurs during these months. The average annual rainfall in the catchment is 1286.01 mm.

Relative humidity is minimum in the month of April (about 34%) and maximum in the month of September (about 85%). The maximum cloud cover is observed in the month of July to August and minimum cloud is observed in the month of January and February.

The GCA of the proposed project is 4430 ha. It is proposed to provide irrigation to CCA (Cultivable Command Area) of 3325 ha in Kharif & 2100 ha in Rabi season by means of two proposed main canals of about 12 kms i.e. the left main canal with width of 40 mtrs & 4.98 kms, the right main canal, with width of 30 mtr. The command area is moderately populated and population consists of ST, SC and backward class people. Besides creating above irrigation

facility, the project envisages 20% of water reserve for riparian use down and upstream as per stipulation of Central Water Commission.

The project has been planned across Karapani Nallah with construction of 1312 mtr long & 30.50 mtr high earth dam, having one central ogee gated spillway of 60.50 mtr length. The crest level of the spill way is 182.50 Mtr, fitted with 4 numbers of radial gates of 12 mtr x 8 mtr size. The spill way has been designed to discharge maximum flood of 1240.00 Cumecs. The total catchment of the Dam site is 121.00 Sqr. km. The total annual inflow in to the reservoir is 5061.80 HaM, corresponding to a 75% dependable year. Exploring all possible alternate locations for the axis of the dam, the present proposed location of the axis has been approved by Engineer in Chief, P&D, Odisha. The earth dam is proposed to be of homogeneous section with provision of vertical sand chimney to drain the seepage water through the filter drains and rock-toe.

The entire project is confined to the limit of State of Odisha, so it does not involve interstate issues.

The socio economic condition of the people in the command area is alarmingly poor. The inhabitant of this area mostly belongs to ST, SC, OBC and other weaker section of the society. The area does not have any allied industrial activities and the people of the ayacut mainly depend on agriculture, which is subjected to ravages of nature in the form of drought due to erratic and uneven rainfall. But, due to lack of irrigation the yield per hectare over presently cultivated 2734 ha of land is very low. The present land use practice is of traditional farming in the command area confined to paddy only, which has been continuing for generations. Entire population in the command area of this project, consists of mainly backward classes & they depend on cultivation for their livelihood. In absence of irrigation facility, the crop solely depends on the natural rainfall, which is unevenly distributed. Failure of crop is a common phenomenon in this area on account of drought. Apart from drought, due to unevenly distributed rainfall, the crop output suffers very badly. The modern method of cultivation and modern cropping pattern is yet to be practised due to erratic

behaviour of monsoon. For this, the only solution is to provide irrigation. The potentiality of this project when utilized, shall no doubt accelerate the growth of economy in general and improve socio-economic status of the backward classes in particular, opening avenues for other alternate cash-crops round the year in the area.

The scope of the project is to construct an earthen dam across Karapani Nallah to irrigate an ayacut of 3325 ha in Kharif season & 2100 ha in Rabi season, splayed over in 15 no. of villages of Lahunipada Block & 09 no. of villages of Bonai Block. The dead pond level of Barrage is kept at 174 in (DSL) & the full reservoir level i.e. FRL is 190.5 mtr, which is equal to Maximum Water Level of the reservoir, thus there is no difference for flood lift. The crest level of the Barrage is kept at RL 182.50 m. The length of the proposed Barrage is 1312 mtr, which is to be provided with spill way of 60.5 mtrs length, having 4 nos. of radial gates, each of 12 mtr x 8 Mtr size. The gross storage capacity & live storage capacity of the reservoir is 3398.608 Ham & 3304.037 Ham. Forest land & total land to be submerged by the reservoir in full is 78.97 ha & 400.59 ha respectively.

The Executive Engineer, Ib Investigation Division, the authorized signatory of the forest land diversion proposal has furnished an undertaking to provide the Administrative Approval for the Project from Central Water Commission, Govt. of India once it is received from them.

As per the application, construction of Karapani Irrigation Project on Karapani Nallah, under Lahunipada & Bonai Tahsil of Bonai Forest Division in Sundargarh District involves 479.934 ha of land in total, out of which 113.075 ha is of forest land & rest 366.859 ha is of non-forest land. The forest land of 113.075 ha comprises of 7.96 ha of Reserve Forest land (Lunga RF 3.626 ha +Kundeibira RF-4.334 Ha), 8.474 ha of PRF (in Nagria PRF). 94.16 ha of Revenue Forest & 2.481 ha of DLC land, located in 13 villages of Lahunipada & Bonai Tahsil of Sundargarh District. Out of 366.859 ha of Non-Forest land, 147.442 ha is of Government Non-Forest land and 219.417 ha is of private non-forest land.

The authenticated land schedule of forest and non-forest land involved in the project including status of forest and non-forest land as on 25.10.1980 duly authenticated by concerned Tahasildars and countersigned by DFO, Bonai Forest Division.

The DFO Bonai Forest Division has reported that, the applied area does not form a part of any National Park/ Wildlife Sanctuary/ Biosphere Reserve/ Tiger Reserve/ Elephant Corridor. There is no archaeological monument/ heritage site/ defence establishment located in the applied area. As reported, there is no rare/ endangered, unique species of flora and fauna noticed in the forest area proposed for diversion. The proposed site for the project does not come under eco-sensitive zone of any protected area.

The User Agency in their Part-I & in their detailed Project report has mentioned that base line survey for displaced families shall be done and a comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement plan shall be prepared by them as per the latest policies of Government of Odisha. Further, the User Agency has furnished an undertaking to submit a copy of the R&R plan.

8. Compensatory Afforestation:

As reported, the forest land applied for diversion is 113.075 ha. Therefore, equivalent extent of non-forest land is required for Compensatory Afforestation. In the instant case, DFO Bonai Forest Division has reported that DFO, Rourkela Forest Division has identified non-forest Govt. land of 115.014 ha in two villages under Kuanrmunda Tahsil of Rourkela Forest Division as has been tabulated in the following page.

Accordingly, DFO, Rourkela Forest Division has submitted the Compensatory Afforestation Scheme for ANR plantation of 1000 seedlings /ha over 23.116 of the non-forest land identified in village Karmabahal, with provision for 10 yrs maintenance and ANR plantation @ 400 seedlings/ha over 91.898 ha of non-forest land identified in village Dumangadari with provision for 10 yrs maintenance. Thus, in total 59,875 seedlings can be planted in ANR

mode in the non-forest land of 115.014 ha identified in village Karmabahal & Dumangadari under Kuanrunda Tahsil.

As per provision of Letter no. 11-423/2011/FC dtd.08.11.2017 of MoEF & CC, for the proposed diversion of 113.075 ha of forest land for the instant proposal 1,13,075 no. of seedlings are required to be planted. Therefore, to accommodate the balance seedlings of 53,200 nos., DFO, Rourkela Forest Division has identified another patch of 144 ha of degraded forest land in Harpalli Reserve Forest. DFO, Rourkela has proposed for ANR plantation @ 1000 seedlings per ha, with provision for 10 yrs maintenance over 59 ha of land, out of the identified 144 ha of degraded Forest land in Harpalli RF, having crop density below 0.4 and submitted Addl. Compensatory Afforestation scheme accordingly with provision of plantation of local species like Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Karanja (*Pongamia pinnata*), Khaira (*Acacia catechu*), Bahada (*Terminalia bellirica*), Gambhari (*Gmelina arborea*), Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), Sunari (*Cassia fistula*) etc. As proposed by DFO, Rourkela, the remaining 85 ha of degraded forest land comes under MDF category and has also been included in the C.A. scheme for other ancillary works like silviculture operation, soil and moisture conservation activities. The Scheme submitted by DFO, Rourkela for above Compensatory Afforestation and additional Compensatory Afforestation. Technical approval for the above Compensatory Afforestation Schemes (both Compensatory Afforestation & Addl. Compensatory Afforestation) for the instant proposal has been accorded by PCCF (FD & Nodal officer FC Act) with Financial out lay of Rs. 3,90,31,400.00 at prevailing minimum wage rate of Rs.303.40/MD.

Name of the Division	Name of the tahsil	Name of the village.	Khata No	Plot No	Area of the plot identified			Kisam
					Total plot area in Ac	For CA Ac	For CA in ha	
Rourkela	Kuanrmunda	Karmabahal	88	01	57.12	57.12	23.116	Dungri
	Sub-Total				57.12	57.12	23.116	
	Kuanrmunda	Dumangadari	72	01	56.78	27.80	11.251	Pahada
			72	113	56.16	49.60	20.073	Pahada.
			72	262	50.32	50.32	20.364	Pahada
			72	263	7.34	7.34	2.970	Pahada
			72	264	8.24	8.24	3.335	Tungri
			72	663	33.25	32.35	13.092	Tungri
			72	666	32.01	32.01	12.954	Tungri
			72	668	19.42	19.42	7.859	Tungri
	Sub-Total				263.97	227.08	91.898	
	Grand Total						115.014	

The Geo-referenced map and Survey of India Topo Sheet No.F45G15 in 1:50,000 scale indicating location of identified degraded Forest land for compensatory afforestation, countersigned by DFO, Rourkela Division and Tahasildar, Kuanrmunda.

The User Agency has furnished an undertaking to pay entire amount of Compensatory Afforestation in lieu of diversion of 113.075 ha of forest land for Karapani Irrigation Project in Bonai Forest Division by Ib Investigation Division, Sundargarh in the State of Odisha as per prevailing wage rate at the time of plantation.

(a) Whether land for compensatory afforestation is suitable from plantation and management point of view or not:

The land suitability certificate for the identified Govt. Non-forest & degraded Forest land has been furnished by the DFO, Rourkela Forest Division.

(b) Whether land for compensatory afforestation is free from encroachment/ other encumbrances:

The joint verification report on non-forest Govt. land identified for compensatory afforestation for the instant project in Karambahal &

Dumangadari under Kuanrmunda Tahsil, duly authenticated by Tahsildar concerned with certificate on non-encroachment and non-encumbrance of the land.

(c) Whether land for compensatory afforestation is important from Religious/Archaeological point of view:

As reported by DFO, the C.A. area is not important from Religious / Archaeological point of view.

(d) Land identified for raising compensatory afforestation is in how many patches, whether patches are compact or not:

As informed by DFO, Rourkela division during site inspection, the identified C.A. area is in 4 patches of non-forest land, situated in village Karamabahal and Dumangdiri in Kuarmunda Tehsil and 1 patch in Harapali RF in Rourkela Division.

(e) Map with details:

Available in D.P.

(f) Total financial outlay:

Technical approval for the Compensatory afforestation schemes (both Compensatory afforestation & Addl. Compensatory afforestation) for the instant proposal has been accorded by PCCF (FD & Nodal Officer FC Act) with financial outlay of Rs. 3,90,31,400/- at prevailing minimum wage rate of Rs. 303.40/MD.

9. Whether proposal involves violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 or not. If yes, a detailed report on violation including action taken against the concerned officials:

As reported by DFO, Bonai Forest Division, no violation has been reported under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

10. Whether proposal involves rehabilitation of displaced persons. If yes, whether rehabilitation plan has been prepared by the State Government or not:

The project proponent has reported that five number of villages namely Dhanijam, Sulabhadihi, Angul, Ranja & Baraghat will be submerged by the reservoir of the project. Out of the above five villages, Dhanijham & Sulabhadihi villages will be submerged completely and the other three villages will be submerged partly. It

has been assessed as per 2011 census by the User agency that, 148 families (i.e. 127 ST families & 21 SC families) will be required to be displaced. The user agency has furnished an undertaking that they will submit the R&R plan, after receipt of the same from the competent authority.

11. Reclamation plan:

Not applicable.

Details and financial allocation:

Not applicable.

12. Details on catchment and command area under the project:

As reported by DFO, Bonai Division, the total catchment area at the dam site is 121.00 Sq. Km and total command area GCA-4430 ha., CCA-3325 ha.

Catchment area treatment plan to prevent siltation of reservoir:

The State Govt. has informed that the user agency has furnished Catchment Area Treatment Plan to take up Biological Measures like Block Plantation @ 1600 plants per hectare over 75.0 ha, ANR with Gap Plantation (Enrichment Plantation) @ 600 Plants per hectare over 50 ha and Grass Land (Fodder land) Development including Grass Reserves over 40.00 ha (in four patches each of 10 ha), Engineering Measures like Loose Boulder Wall Gully Plugging & Earthen Check Dam, Awareness campaign for farm management, control grazing etc. and Drinking Water Facilities. The scheme for Catchment Area Treatment Plan (CATP) duly countersigned by DFO, Bonai is submitted. The financial outlay of Catchment Area Treatment Plan (CATP) for diversion of 113.075 ha for Karapani Irrigation project in Bonai Division by Ib Investigation division, Sundargarh has been technically approved by PCCF (FD & Nodal), for Rs.3,45,56,500/- only at the current minimum wage rate of Rs. 303.40/- per man day.

13. Cost benefit ratio:

As reported by the user agency, the total benefit of this project comes to Rs. 1215.93 Crore and as reported by DFO, Bonai Forest Division, the loss in forest including environmental loss, NPV cost etc. comes to Rs. 25.05 Crore. Hence, the cost benefit ratio is 1:49.

14. Recommendations of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests / State Government:

The PCCF, Odisha/State Government has recommended the project.

15. Recommendations of Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Central) along with detailed reasons:

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16. Conservator of Forests (Central) shall give detailed comments on whether there are any alternative routes/alignment for locating the project on the non-forest land:

Following alternatives were proposed by the user agency. The State Govt. has informed that the alternatives were examined during the project formulation stage of the proposal for placing a barrage keeping in view of all aspects like submergence, storage, foundation and rehabilitation etc. to get optimum benefits. The sites evaluated were,

- a) **First Alternatives:** Initially the proposed Dam site for Karapani Irrigation Project was selected near village Jal Kolsani, located on downstream of a point of confluence of two-three nallahs with Karapani nallah. The nallah bank is not confined and no visible rock outcrop is found. There is sharp meandering of course of nallah on the downstream and there would be high submergence of Lunga RF along with human habitation. Thus the site has been rejected.
- b) **Second Alternatives:** Another alternatives was explored at point of 2.3 Km downstream of the first alternative near village near village Sulabhadihi. There is existing forest growth on both banks of the proposed site and no visible rock out crop on the bed of the nallah. This alternative has been abandoned again due to high submergence of villages like Angul, Ranja, Sulabhadihi including submergence of Lunga RF and low ayacut coverage.

- c) **Third Alternatives:** The present proposed dam site has been selected at 2.5 Km downstream of the second alternative near village Barghat. The third alternative has been finalized for construction of dam due to availability of confined banks both side of nallah, low submergence of area, relatively coverage of higher ayacut.

Considering the explored alternatives the user agency selected the third one and undertaken that the applied forest land is the barest minimum forest land required for the project & unavoidable.

17. Utility of the project:

Numbers of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribes to be benefited by the project:

As reported by the User agency, the project will generate permanent/regular employment to 50 persons and temporary employment to 30,000 persons.

18.

(a) Whether land being diverted has any socio-cultural/ religious value:

No

(b) Whether any sacred grove or very old growth trees/forests exist in the areas proposed for diversion:

No

(c) Whether the land under diversion forms part of any unique eco-system:

No

19. Situation with respect to any Protected Area:

The proposed site for the project does not come under eco-sensitive zone of any Protected Area. However, as reported, the nearest Wildlife sanctuary is Khalasuni Wildlife Sanctuary of Deogarh district, which is approximately 67 kms., in South west direction from the Dam axis.

20. Any other information relating to the project:

- During the inspection and discussion with DFO, Bonai and user agency, it was mentioned that there is an occasional elephant movement in this area. Movement of Sloth Bears have also been noticed in the DSS.
- The suggestions of providing underground pipelines in place of open canals to prevent obstruction of elephant movement was made by the undersigned during the discussion. As per the user agency, this may cause further delay in execution of the project. However, vide letter dated 04.03.2021, for the Khairabandhan project to be taken up by the Irrigation department, they have agreed to take up UGPL to address the issues of elephant movement in the Khairabandhan project area. Hence, similar alternatives can also be adopted in this case, if feasible.
- The undersigned visited the site for alternative road connecting village Khuntagain to Angul. As reported by the user agency, the map and proposal for the alternative road is under preparation and shall be submitted through proper channel.
- During site inspection, the undersigned visited Barghat village, where no displacement would be taking place due to the project. However, agricultural land would be submerged. There were about 20 households with 100% ST population. On discussion with the villagers, they have informed that there would be loss of income from NTFP collection due to the project. This has to be duly compensated in the Resettlement & Rehabilitation package. The user agency has furnished an undertaking that they will submit the R&R plan, after receipt of the same from competent authority.
- The DFO, Rourkela has informed that the ancillary silviculture works and SMC works are proposed in the 85 ha of degraded forest of MDF category. This should be approved if there is actual necessity on field. Else, the funds thus earmarked for C.A. in the 85 ha of degraded forest could be used to take up block plantation in any other degraded revenue forest in the same district. The C.A. plan can be modified accordingly after analyzing the feasibility.

Padma Mahanti

(Padma Mahanti), IFS
DIGF (Central)